THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 30, 1882.

## Our Young Men Disfranchised by the Grits.

In the Election Bill of 1874, a clause was introduced and supported by the Island members in the Commons, viz.: McIntyre, Laird, Perry, Sinclair, Yeo and Davies, treacherously depriving the young men of Prince Edward Island of their votes.

The consequence of disfranching so many of our people would have been simply this: owners of real estate only would have the right to vote, while the working classes, the working men of Prince Edward Island, would be disfranchised. Only for the interference of the Senate (thanks to the ability and watchfulness of Senators Haviland and Howlan) this iniquitous blow at their liberties would not have been averted.

At the Polls, every young man in Prince Edward Island, as he comes forward claiming the proud right to vote, should remember that, in 1874, the Grit representatives from the Island—McIntyre, Laird, Perry, Sinclair, Yeo and Davies—did their utmost—and, so far as they were concerned, succeeded—in depriving the young men, and the great majority of the working classes, of our Province of the right of manhood suffrage. Young men! resent the attempted outrage on your rights, by voting against the men who so grossly betrayed you.

## Insulting and Unjust to Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Blake, the present leader of the Grits is an enemy of the Maritime Provinces—especially of Prince Edward Island. Here is what he said in the House of Commons in 1880, as reported in Hansard page 1461. Speaking of the smaller Provinces he said, "They are not adequate contributors to, on the contrary, *they are heavy drains*, on the revenues of Canada; and it will be seen that the bulk of the expenditure—I may say *every shilling* of the expenditure on the Northwest and on the Pacific Railway, is contributed from the Province (Ontario) from which I have the honor to come."

In the same speech he further states:—

"For Prince Edward Island the Receipts were $1,596,000, the Expenditure $2,624,009—the deficit (that is the loss to Canada) $1,027,000."

These statements are, as can be proven by the facts, not only unfair, but untrue. The people of the Island use their full share of articles subject to duty, and are not a burden to Canada as Mr. Blake would make it appear. Neither justice nor fair play for the Island can be expected from the boastful Grit Leader. Let the people of our little Province rise in their might and teach the Great Mogul of the Grits that instead of being a burden, they are among the most self-reliant, prosperous and independent people in the wide Dominion.

## Representation in the Dominion Government.

It is admitted that the Province of P. E. Island is justly entitled to a representative in the Dominion Cabinet. Of this right the Island was deprived by the late Grit Administration. Not only this but they persistently refused to restore it. Every one who is acquainted with the antecedents of the present Grit Leader knows that he is one of the most ungenerous, narrow-minded sectionalists that Ontario has produced, and that if he should ever gain control of the affairs of this country, the smaller provinces would be treated as dependencies of the big province from which *he* comes—a Province whose Boundary Line he is endeavoring to establish five hundred miles West of where it was understood to be at the time of Confederation—and the rights of our Island would be entirely ignored, not only with regard to a seat in the Cabinet, but in every other matter in which the dearest interests of our Province are concerned.

Sir John Macdonald, on the contrary, recognized our claim to representation in the Government will give this Island the seat when a successor to Mr. Pope is appointed.

## How Laird Left the Cabinet.

This is the state in which David Laird left the Cabinet:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario, with a representation of..... | 4 |
| Quebec " " " | 4 |
| Nova Scotia " " " | 2 |
| New Brunswick " " " | 2 |
| P. E. Island " " " | 0 |

Neither of the Faithful (Grit) Candidates have yet explained the following statements:—

"*For Prince Edward Island the receipts were* $1,596,000, *the Expenditure* $2,624,009—*the deficit that is (the loss to Canada)* $10.27,000."—Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of the Opposition. See Hansard, 1880.

"*I think we have done very well by the Island, and we have carried out the Terms of Union to the utmost possible extent.*—Alex. Mackenzie, May, 1882.

## Prices of Produce.

It is not true, as Mr. Blake says, that "higher prices abroad for what we have had to sell" are the cause of the increased prices our farmers receive for their produce; because prices abroad have not been higher. The following table shows the average prices received in Liverpool for agricultural products:

| | 1877-8. | 1880 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl., | $6 37 | $5 71 |
| Spring wheat, per bush., | 1 52½ | 1 44½ |
| Red winter wheat, | 1 70½ | 1 48½ |
| White wheat, | 1 70¾ | 1 44¾ |
| Barley, | 66½ | 61½ |
| Oats, | 50 | 48¾ |
| Peas, | 1 04½ | 1 03½ |
| Beef, per tierce, | 19 63½ | 18 72½ |
| Cheese, per lb., | 12¾ | 13¾ |

The Honorable (?) David Laird sold his constituents and bought a Governorship. He "owned up" at the meeting held on Saturday evening; and said he'd "never do it again."—He'll never get the chance!

E. J. Hodgson, Esq., returned home last evening.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

*To P. A. McIntyre, Esq., M. D., Souris.*

Dear Sir,—I have now to remind you that my letter of the 4th instant, addressed to you through The Daily Examiner, has not yet been answered. It comprises a series of plain, simple questions, to each of which you should have given a plain, candid answer,——if you attach any importance to your political reputation as a public man. Am I to understand, are the public to understand, that you are unable to answer those questions, with even the faintest justification of your conduct on the occasions to which they refer, and that you shrink from the task, lest the candid admission of your blunders should expose you to public execration? If so, I can admire your modesty, although I cannot envy the inglorious attitude you are forced to assume before the public. I can appreciate the delicacy of the situation to which your parliamentary blunders have, at last, reduced you; but I cannot permit you, on this occasion, to escape whatever odium an impartial review of your career in Parliament may invoke.

I have the "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Commons, for that period, before me, and they furnish but a sad commentary on your political wisdom and statesmanship. You have always been loud (I mean about home) in your profession of Free Trade doctrines, and in your pretended sympathy far the poor taxpayers and consumers of this country, but this is how you sustained the role of a Free Trader, and poor man's friend, in Parliament, on the 15th May, 1874:—

"Mr. Baby then moved in amendment that the Bill (*in re* Tariff of Duties and Customs) be referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same in such manner as to exempt black and green teas and coffee from all duties," which was negatived on a division, in which the names of

Messieurs McIntyre, Davies, Perry and Sinclair conspicuously appear among the "Nays."

Again, on the 30th March, 1876:—

"Mr. Colby moved, in amendment thereto, (a motion that the Speaker leave the chair for the House to go into Committee of Supply) that Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be—

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient, in the public interest, that the Customs' duty upon refined petroleum, be reduced from 15 cents per gallon to a rate which shall not exceed 7½ cents per gallon," which was negatived on a division, in which the names of

Messieurs McIntyre, Davies, Perry, Yeo and Sinclair conspicuously appear among the "Nays."

Now, Sir, these are extracts from the Official Reports of the House, which admit of no contradiction. Your voting against a reduction of duty on kerosene oil, and against placing tea and coffee on the free list, goes far to prove one of two things:—Either, you did not understand what you were doing—except, perhaps, that you were giving to your master and leader that blind, servile support you considered him entitled to—or, you deliberately acted the hypocrite, in voting to increase the burthens of the people; while, at home, you professed such sympathy for the poor man. I care not which horn of the dilemma you embrace, your escape from public censure is difficult. Nothing but a prescience of Cartwright's "mixing and muddling," and consequent deficits, could have induced a *sincere* and *intelligent* man to vote as you did.

I must, for the present, pass over your other votes on Tariff Resolutions, as well as the disgraceful part you took in that dastardly attempt to disfranchise the young men of this Province—an attempt which proved abortive only through the timely and noble efforts of Senators Howlan and Haviland.

I must, however, refer to a matter in which a very considerable body of the electors of this County are, and should be, interested. I need hardly inform you that I allude to that unfortunate O'Donohue affair. I confess I am moved to sadness as I glance at the pages recording your infamous votes against this poor, ill-fated man, and I hope to heaven you had holier motives for casting those ungenerous votes, than national prejudice against a man whose only crime appears to have consisted in his being an Irishman! However that may be, poor *O'Donohue*, denied the rights of a British freeman, was forced to die in exile, and his spirit is now beyond the reach of hell-born prejudice, where neither race nor name is the passport to glory.

In the political troubles which unhappily took the shape of insurrection in Manitoba, in 1869-70, a number of misguided people took a firm stand in defending what they considered to be their just rights, and among the number, *Louis Riel*, *A. D. Lepine*, and *W. D. O'Donohue*, enjoyed a fatal prominence. Whatever show of right or justice they may have had on their side, the brutal murder of *Thomas Scott*, by *Louis Riel*, cast a blot upon their escutcheon which no human sympathy could efface. The insurrection was soon suppressed, and *Louis Riel* was indicted before the Grand Jury for his awful deed of *wilful murder*. Although Warrants were issued for his apprehension, he managed to elude the Officers of Justice until he was elected to a seat in the Parliament of Canada, in 1874, for the District of Provencher, Manitoba. The sense of horror that pervaded the House on the thought that this bold man, with his hands reeking with the blood of the murdered *Scott*, should desecrate the Commons Chamber with his presence, found vent in the following motion, on the 16th April, 1874, by *Mr. Borrell*:

"That *Louis Riel*, a member of this House, be expelled;" which was agreed to on a division, in which of our Island members the names of *Messieurs*. McIntyre, Yeo, and Perry conspicuously appear among the Nays

On the 11th Feb'y., 1875, *Mr. Mackenzie* (Lambton) after reviewing at some length the Northwest troubles, and showing from correspondence that assurances had been given, at various times, that a complete amnesty would be granted in respect of all acts committed by all persons connected with those troubles, moved a Resolution, ending in the following words:

"That in the opinion of this House it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a full amnesty should be granted to all persons concerned in the North-West troubles for all acts committed by them during the said troubles, save only *L. Riel*, *A. D. Lepine* and *W. D. O'Donohue*.

"That, in the opinion of this House, it would be proper, considering the said facts, that a like amnesty should be granted to *L. Riel* and *A. D. Lepine*, conditional on five years' banishment from Her Majesty's Dominions.

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, embodying this resolution, and praying that he will be pleased to take such steps as may be best calculated to carry it into effect."

A debate arose thereon, which was resumed on the 13th February, when *Mr. Mousseau* moved an amendment which ended in the following words:—

"That this House is of opinion, as an obvious consequence of the premises laid down in said motion, that it would be proper that a full amnesty should be granted to all persons concerned in the North-West troubles, for all acts committed in said troubles;" and the question being put on *Mr. Mousseau's* amendment,—it was negatived on a division in which, of our Island members, the names of

Messieurs. McIntyre, Sinclair and Perry conspicuously appear among the Nays.

The question being then put on the main motion (Mr. Mackenzie's), it was agreed to on a division, in which, of our Island members, the names of

Messieurs McIntyre, Sinclair and Perry conspicuously appear among the Yeas.

Meanwhile, poor O'Donohue, who was merely *suspected* of complicity in the insurrection, from the fact of his having held the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Provisional Government, and *in no way connected or charged with the murder of Scott*, was sojourning in the United States, whither he had fled for safety until the distractions of his country had subsided. You might there, Sir, have reflected on the condition of this unhappy man, excluded from the benefits of your propitious vote, and alone exposed to the extreme penalty of the law. You might then, Sir, in your lofty position of Canadian Commoner, weigh well the consequences of your unhappy vote, as you consigned the name of this ill-fated exile to eternal infamy, while you washed the blood-stained hand of the murderous half-breed! But no idle fancy could divert you from your stern purpose.

In his anxiety to repel the foul imputation of guilt, which the action of Parliament, in excluding him from the benefits of amnesty, had inflicted upon him, Mr. O'Donohue addressed a long and pitiful letter to the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated St. Paul. Minnesota, Feby. 26th, 1875, in which he loudly asserted his innocence of all and any of the crimes committed during the North-West troubles, and protested as loudly against the gross injustice of attempting to fasten the guilt upon him. In the following session *Mr. Costigan* moved a Resolution, on the 23rd March, 1876:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should at once institute a thorough enquiry into the statements contained in said letter, in order that justice may be done in the premises."

"And the question being put, it was negatived on a division, in which, of our Island members, the names of

Messieurs McIntyre, Davies, Perry, Yeo and Sinclair conspicuously appear among the Nays.

Again, on the 12th April, 1877, the generous-hearted *Mr. Costigan* made another gallant, though fruitless attempt to free his fellow countryman from the load of infamy which prejudice had heaped upon him. But in this, as on former occasions, he was doomed to disappointment. The embattled legions of prejudiced Grits were not yet to be overthrown.

*Mr. Costigan's* Resolution, (which want of space prevents me from quoting in full), ends with the following words:—

"That this solitary exception (meaning *O'Donohue's*) has created dissatisfaction among a large class of Her Majesty's loyal subjects; of the same nationality as the said *W. D. O'Donohue*, and that in the opinion of this House, as all disquiet and fear of disturbances have long since ceased in the North-West Territories, it is just and proper that the said *W. D. O'Donohue*, be placed in the same position, with regard to the said trouble, as *Louis Riel* and *A D Lepine*."

And the question being put, it was negatived on a division, in which, of our Island members, the names of Messrs. McIntyre, Perry and Sinclair, conspicuously appear among the Nays.

Now, Sir, this closed the last act of that mournful drama, in which you played your part but too well. The grand *finale* was reached in some obscure cottage within the precincts of St. Paul. *W. D. O'Donohue*, was only human; grief and exile did their work. And, in a strange land, far away from the kindly offices of kindred, broken down beneath his load of anguish, poor, ill-fated *O'Donohue* breathed his last, and his spirit passed away to its eternal reward.

Now, Sir, all is over! Go wear your laurels; you bought them dearly.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
An Elector.

Baldwin's Road, King's Co., May 24.

In 1873, Mr. Laird agreed (see Journal of House of Assembly) to give up the Island's claim to a share of the Fishery Award; and he now asks the electors to put him in again so that he may deprive the fishermen of the bounty and stand up in Parliament to assert the right of the Island to a share of the Award! He is the last man to take such a stand. The agreement of '73 would be cast in his teeth "every time."

**"I think we have done very well by the Island, and we have carried out the Terms of Union to the utmost possible extent."**—Alex. Mackenzie, May 10, 1882.

A correspondent, resident in Ontario, writes: "There are a great many Reformers here, as well as in Montreal, who have proclaimed their adhesion to Protection; and I think that Sir John's majority will be even greater than it is now."

**"For P. E. Island the Receipts were $1,596,000, the Expenditure $2,624,009—the Defict (that is the loss to Canada) $10,27,000."**—Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of the Opposition. See Hansard, 1880.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## Deserting the Grit Camp.

## Huntington Withdraws from the Contest.

### Consternation in Grit Ranks.

### Blake Preaching Free Trade in P. E. Island, and Protection in Ontario.

*Special Despatch to the Examiner.*

Ottawa, May 30.

Hon. Mr. Huntington has withdrawn from the contest. He left Ottawa with the intention of contesting Shefford's, but finds the constituency against him.

Arrangements have been come to between Stevenson and Burland, in Montreal, and there are now three straight Conservatives in the field, for that important City.

Snowball's retirement created disappointment among the Liberals; but Huntington's withdrawal has caused consternation.

Alderman Farrell has accepted the nomination of the Reformers for the Centre Division of Montreal.

Beausolect (Liberal) opposes Mr. Coursol, M. P.

Both the Liberal candidates are N. P. men.

The Liberals found it useless in most large cities to nominate any but men who are in favor of the National Policy.

Sir Jonn A. Macdonald addressed a large body of the electors of Lennox; and in the course of his Speech stated that the surplus for next year will be $5,500,000.

He also exposed Mr. Blake's bogus Protection Policy. He said Blake was a Free Trader in P. E. Island. But he finds Ontario against him; and therefore he comes out as a moderate Protectionist. Mr. Blake had seen clearly that he will not have a corporal's guard in the House, unless he changes his policy. The list of Liberal-Conservative candidates for Ontario is literally filled up.

One thousand English farmers arrived in Montreal yesterday. Some of them remain in Ontario, and the rest go to the North-West. Their aggregate wealth amounts to three-quarters of a million.

### Weather Bulletin.

*Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.*

Toronto, May 30—10 a. m.

Moderate to fresh Westerly to South Westerly winds, fine warmer weather.

## St. James' Church Bonds.

The Trustees of St. James' Church, having still unsold a few Bonds of the issue advertised in January last, any parties desiring to purchase will receive all information upon application to

Jno. Wm. Morrison,
Chairman of Trustees.

Ch'town, May 29, 1882.

## OVER 20 BOATS FOR SALE.

As I intend going out of the Boat Hiring Business, I will sell the business as it stands, or any of the boats. Apply to

John C. Phillips,
Steam Navigation Co. Wharf.

May 31, 1882. 6i daily pd

## To the Free and Independent Electors of Queen's County.

Gentlemen,—Having been nominated, in conjunction with Hon. L. H. Davies, by the convention of delegates which met at Charlottetown on the 23rd inst., to contest this County in the in erests of the Reform party of Canada, at the Election to be held for the Dominion House of Commons on the 20th of June, I respectfully solicit your suffrages on that occasion.

I am deeply grateful for the support accorded me by you at three separate elections when I was returned one of your representatives to Parliament. The tie between us was broken—I hope only for a time—by my acceptance of a non-political office of honor and trust under the Crown, at the urgent request of the Government of which I was a member. But having endeavored to the best of my ability to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly in every position to which I was called, and having in the meantime gained considerable knowledge of Dominion affairs, I trust that you will consider me even better qualified to serve you in the future than in the past. Should this be your opinion, and you again honor me with your confidence, I shall consider your interests paramount to every other public duty.

Giant monopolies, such as are fostered by the present Government, I regard as injurious to the material interests of the people, and as hostile to the very genius of liberty. I hold to Free Trade so far as it can be carried out consistently with the requirements of the Revenue, free competition in Railways and Public Lands, due economy in Government expenditure, an honest administration of affairs, and all the other great principles contended for by the Reform party of Canada, of which the Hon. Edward Blake is the distinguished leader.

My best efforts will be directed to obtain for this Island its fair share of the Fishery Award, and to secure the complete fulfillment of the terms of union in regard to Winter and Summer communication with the other Provinces.

At the several public meetings to be held in the County, I shall have an opportunity of more fully explaining my views on public questions. As the time is short it will not be in the power of Mr. Davies or myself to call on many of you personally. In now soliciting your support, I trust that you will stand shoulder to shoulder, and poll such a vote for both of us in this the metropolitan County of our native Province as will return us to Parliament to advocate those measures which will tend to distribute the savings of the people fairly among all classes of the community according to their capital, skill, industry and thrift, and not to increase the wealth of the rich at the expense of the working man and the poor.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID LAIRD.

Ch'town, May 27, 1882.—1 tw, wly 2i

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS,

Queen Square.

OUR STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS!

IS NOW COMPLETE,

AND ALL IN WANT OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

—AT THE—

Lowest Prices!

WILL FIND IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT

A SPLENDID VARIETY

TO SELECT FROM.

Don't Fail to See our Goods BEFORE MAKING YOUR PURCHASES.

Perkins & Sterns.

April 26, 1882.

PUBLIC MEETING!

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE Liberal-Conservative Party WILL BE HELD IN THE MARKET HALL, —ON— Tuesday Evening, 30th inst.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

SIMON W. CRABBE,
May 27, 1882. Sec'y.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE Liberal - Conservative Party IS THE MARKET HALL.

The Hall is open every day and evening, for the convenience of Liberal-Conservative electors throughout the County who desire to receive, or wish to give, information respecting the campaign.

[ma 29]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

BY THE STADACONIA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (in liquidation), in pursuance of the statute of the Dominion Parliament, passed the 17th day of May, 1882—intituled "An Act to amend and extend the Act to empower the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company to relinquish their charter and to provide for the mode of winding up their affairs"—that it is enacted as follows:—

1. Every person, company, body corporate or creditor whatsoever, having or claiming to have any claim or demand against the Company, which is denied, not admitted or not recognized by it shall be bound to proceed for the recovery thereof in some Court of competent jurisdiction within one year from and after the passing of this Act; and in default of so doing within such delay, such person, company, body corporate or creditor shall be for ever deprived of the right of making such claim or demand.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight of the Act above cited, creditors who are unknown, have disappeared, are unrepresented or not to be found, and who have not, either personally or by attorney, preferred their claims to the Company, either for dividend or otherwise, within the aforesaid term of one year, shall be held to have abandoned the same, and to have renounced their right to any future dividend, and the final liquidation of the affairs of the Company shall be proceeded with as though such persons or such claims had never existed.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that First Dividend has been declared by the liquidators on the 15th December, 1880.

Quebec, 29th May, 1882.

CH. A. ERN GAGNON,
A. LETELLIER,
J. M. BERNIER, Pst.
Liquidators.

May 29, 1882. 2i

WANTED.

TO Lease or Purchase, A FIELD of from four to six acres, within one mile from the Province Building. Apply to

JOHN A. MacDONNELL,
President Caledonian Club of P. E. I.

Ch'town, May 27th, 18 2.—tf

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper Published in the Province.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED.—A servant man or boy. One from the country preferred.—George Alley. [may 30

TO LET, with immediate possession given, a neat, comfortable Cottage, with yard, stable and garden, situated on Richmond Street west, near the river. Rent moderate. Apply to James D. Mason. [ma 26 6i eod

FOR SALE, at a bargain, a Shop Window and Shutters, Shop Counter and two Shop Doors. Enquire at this office. [ma 25 3i

OLD STEEL—I have a lot which I will sell cheap or exchange on favorable terms for old Scrap Iron.—H. Coombs. [ma 13 3w pat

TO RENT A house containing thirteen rooms, lately occupied by Mr. E. Waller. Rent low. Inquire at A. L. Bridges & Co., Hillsborough Street. [ma 13 3aw

TO LET—That pleasantly-situated residence on DesBrisay Lane, Head of Hillsborough Street, formerly the property of P. W. Hyndman, now occupied by Mr. Unsworth. Possession on the 2nd June.—Jas. DesBrisay. [ma 3

BODD'S BLANKET, WOOL, AND CURTAIN WASHER, a first-class article. Every housekeeper should have one—$1 each For sale, wholesale and retail, a good assortment of Tinware. Customers would do well to examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Dr. Jenkins' Queen Street.—Robert Rodd, Practical Tinsmith. [ma 1 1m wky,

TO LET—The House at present occupied by R. Slogget, Esq., at the head of Pownal Street. Possession given the 1st July next. Apply at this office. [ap 4 eod

CITY HOTEL TO LET—This Hotel is finely situated, standing opposite the Bishop's Palace, on the highest ground in the city. It contains 37 rooms, and being contiguous to the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, is admirably adapted for the accomodation of summer visitors to the Island. Terms easy. Apply to Messrs. Geo. Davies & Co., London House. [ap 17